he same, in every case, to the lowest bidder ing sufficient guarantees for faithful perfor without other reference to the mode of such tation than may be necessary to provide due celerity, certainly, and security of such ation, nor shall any new contractor hererequired to purchase out, or take at a valusock or vehicle of any previous contracthe same route. Bidders will be careful to read the forms and ons appended to this advertisement. They

ested to state, in their proposals, the mode thet intend to convey the mail. Where and weight of the mails, or the speed called he schedules shall require it, the contracts made for coach, steamboat, or railroad cone, as the case may be, and, consequently, utes will be let to bids proposing such mode vance. In all other cases, the routes will ed to bids proposing the cheapest mode of

troad companies are specially notified regular bids are to be understood as inthe supply of each office on the line of pective roads, not over a quarter of a mile epot. Separate proposals for offices more ier of a mile off will be considered. POSALS for carrying the mails of the mails States from the 1st day of July, 1851, 30th of June, 854, inclusive, in Mississippi received at the contract office at the Post Department, in the city of Washington, un-M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided 19 h day of April, 1851.) on the routes and manner and time herein specified, viz: MISSISSIPPI

From Aberdeen at 7 a m once a week Mon-By Camargo, Harrisburg, and Ellistown; To Ripley by 11 a m Wednesday, 83 miles; And back between 7 a m Thursday, and 11

From Brandon at 2 p m once a week, Thurs-By Concord, Densontown, Ludlow, and Bul-To Cambage by 6 p m next day, 50 miles; And back between 8 a m Wednesday, and

12 m next day. From Daleville at 7 a m once a week, Thurs-By Kemper's Springs

To Gainesville, Ala., by 11 a m next day,

stephen's Cross Roads and Lebanon; To Pisgah by 6 p m, 32 miles, And back between 6 a m and 6 p m, Friday. oposals to end at Linden are invited. From Gallatin at 6 a m once a week, Friday; By Pine Bloff, Burtonton, and Utica; To Edward's Depot by 8 p.m. 45 miles;

And back between 6 a m and 6 p m, Saturday. From Grenada at 6 a m once a week, Mon-Leffore, Greenwood, and Yazoo City; To Vick-burg by 5 p m Wednesday, 185

And back between 6 a m Thursday, and 5 pm Bids for tri-weekly trips will be considered,

Yazao Chy.

rips a week, are invited. By Pink Hill, Bethlehem, Cornersville, and

To Pontotoc by 6 p m next day, 60 miles; And back between 6 a m Wednesday and 6 p m next day. Bids to carry only as far as Cornersville are

From Houston at 6 a m once a week, Mon-By Delton's, Line Creek, and Starkville; Chociaw Agency by 12 m next day, 55

And back between 1 p m Tuesday, and 7 p m run Jackson at 8 a monce a week. Monday:

And back between 8 a m Monday, and 4 p.m. should name the intermediate offices they From Lexington at 5 a m once a week, Mon-

Flanklin, Richland, and Denson's Store; In Canton by 7 p.m. 35 miles; And back between 5 a m and 7 p.m., Tuesday. Canton are invited. From Mississippi City at 7 a m once a week,

By A. W. Ramsay's:

By Providence and Georgetown; To Newtown, in Hinds county, by 6 p m next and back between 7 a m Thursday, and 11 a m, next day.

To Paris by 6 p m, 16 miles; And back between 7 a m and 12 m Friday. From Princeton at 8 a m twice a week. Tuesday and Friday; to Point Worthington by 11 a m, 9 miles;

ame, dated January 15, 1851,

sum in words at full length.]

in the time stated in the schedules con-

such advertisement, and by the following

conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is

aveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write

m of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

name of bidder or names of bidders, as the

ay be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the

General, shall enter into the contract requir-

be Postmaster General, pursuant to such

d and sufficient sureties, to perform the ser-

Form of Certificate.

INSTRUCTIONS.

incorporated in the contracts.

undersigned, postmaster of

deliver and receive the bag-

and back between 1 p m and 4 p m.
from Tallula C. H. at 6 a m once a week, To Powellville, Issaquena county, by 7 p m, back between 6 a m and 6 p m, Tuesday.

m Williamsburg at 6 a m once a week, Bunker Hills Raleigh by 6 p m, 37 miles; back between 6 a m, and 6 p m, Friday. for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

[Signed.]

be accepted by the Post-

I we, as the case may be) [here write the names in full] of [here state the residence once ] hereby propose to carry the mail on No from to as often as the

be entitled to the route. 20. When the bid does not name a mode of conrevance, it will be taken and understood to be for te lowest mode of conveyance to wit on horse. back. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is sta-

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3, e undersigned there insert the name of the 1845, a new description of bid has been received. ors] guaranties that, [here It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and securitv, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in a high they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." It has been decided, after mature consideration, or to the first day of July next, with at least that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as nigh a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred, to the star bid. The expe-

is well acquainted with the guarantors named and their property, and that they are sent and able to make good their guaranty. the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid. ng certain conditions, which will be Seven minutes are allowed for opening and e mails at all offices where no particular presided, but on railroad and steamboat there is to be no more delay than is necessaCITY OF JACKSON, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

NO. 12.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it. 3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their

VOL. I.

credentials, are to be conveyed without further harge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance. 4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and, in that case, a separate apartment, for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the as-orting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction f the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not ore than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is turnished, a forteiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far beaind the time as to lose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of serwice is rendered interior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penanties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the imortance of the mail. 6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency

be sati-factorily explained in due time, for failing o take from, or deliver at, a postoffice, the mail, or any part of it: for suffering it to be wet, injured, list, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligonce in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted count to a quarter's nav.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated tailures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and after the schedule, he allowing a pro-rata And back between 1 p m Friday, and 5 p m increase of compensation, within the restrictions mposed by law, for the additional service required from Fayette at 6 a m once a week, Saturday; or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or earriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on st offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter-say in February, May, August, and 10. The distances are given according to the best

information; but no increased ray will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, also, for the part between Grenada and if the places are correctly named. 11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by From Grenada at 6 a m once a week, Mon- law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who To Memphis, Tenn, by 6 p m Wednesday, snall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the And back between 6 a m Thursday, and 6 p making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any Bidders will state the offices they will supply; agreement, or shall have given or performed, or proposals to run only as far as Charleston, promised to give or perform, any consideration to supplying Troy and Preston, and making do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any ther person not to bid for a mail contract. Parti-From Holly Spring at 6 a m once a week, cular attention is called to the 28th section of the peace, enter into an agreement or compact with

> April next, at 10 a m, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in ompetition with the regular proposal not adjudged

13 A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or im rior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may To Baron Rouge, La., by 4 p m Sarurday, 190 offer to substitute an interior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no Buls for two trips a week are invited; bidders mail connection or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond ese changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being consider for extravagance; and where a bid contain- any of oposals to carry only between Franklin and the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals. 14. There should be but one route bid for in a

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the To Jackson C. H by 12 m next day, 52 miles; bidder's name and residence, and the name of each And back between I p m Tuesday, and 6 p m member of the firm, where a company offers, From Monticello at 1 p m once a week, Fri- veyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is ould be distinctly stated; also the mode of conintended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with 'Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of ----' written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st Oxford at 1 p m once a week, Friday; April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the goarantors be duly certified. (See forms.) 17. The contracts are to be executed by or be-

fore the 1st of July next. 18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a deput, will immediately after the 19th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact dis-tances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise applied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster

General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.
19 Under the act of March 3, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may

be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of converance that is inadequate for the route in respec the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not

ted for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback convey-

rience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to conite two horse coach conveyances, a star bid, it 29. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of set of aggression against one of the slaveholding could result from its overthrow; and the hope cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the pre
| Cost of transportation in the change becomes almost a struction of the constitution, as is proven by people directly interested in the matter are the star bid is made by the pre
| Cost of transportation in the change becomes almost a struction of the constitution, as is proven by people directly interested in the matter are the star bid is made by the pre
| Cost of transportation in the change becomes almost a struction of the constitution, as is proven by people directly interested in the matter are the star bid is made by the pre| Cost of transportation in the change becomes almost a struction of the constitution, as is proven by people directly interested in the matter are the pre| Cost of transportation in the change becomes almost a struction of the constitution, as is proven by people directly interested in the matter are the people direct

do not exist in his case.

23. On toutes of the highest class, where four-

horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the pre-ference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the ex-\*ceptions above stated. 24 A modification of a bid, in any of its essen-

tial terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. 25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that o a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service

will be enforced against them. 26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL, Pos master General. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 15th, 1851. Feb. 7, 1851. 12-4w.

Letter to Governor Quitman-No. 2.

IBERVILLE, LA., Dec. 13th, 1850. Dear Sir: In my letter of the 30th ult., I promised to notice that portion of your message which relates to the admission of California, and which you assert is a most flagrant violation of the principles of justice and equality, and a breach of the constitutional compact between the States. I understand the word "flagrant" in the sense you here use it, to be "notoriousprominently standing out-so that the mass of the American people cannot fail to see the unconstitutionality of the act." Now is this so? Does not the assembled wisdom of the country, as well as the history of a large number of the States positively contradict your assertion? But, sir, if it was so glaring a breach as you assert it to be, why did you not point your constituents to the violated clause, instead of attempting to esconce yourselt behind a subdolous argument, to prove that the people of a territory are not sovereign, and which if proved would not sustain your assertion "that the admission of California is unconstitutional and void." Now, my democracy teaches that the sovereignty is in the people, I care not where they reside, and though this may not be Soule or Quitman democracy, it certainly is the old fashioned Jeffersonian American democracy.

The inhabitants of a territory, possess naturally all the attributes of sovereignty belonging to States, but politically they have, as bia, been restricted in their rights by the constitution. These restrictions were placed on the inhabitants of the territories and District, by States, which were before the conferation fully sovereign, and which also found it necessary for the benefit of all, to make mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions, and to divest themselves of many of the attributes known to a sovereign power. No State can enter into any treaty, alconfederation, coin money, emit bills act of 1836, prohibing combinations to prevent another State, or with a foreign power, and vet consequence of the sovereignty of the inhabitants of a territory, that Congress is prevented from legislating on the subject of slavery, or of other property in the territories.

plied to Congress to admit her territory as a State, did not receive their constitution from the States or Congress-the Nashville Convention, sented a constitution of their own formation :and who but a sovereign people can choose their own form of government? She demanded adwith the original States-under the same clause | politico-economical point of view, of the constitution by which Mississippi and Louisiana were admitted. She was admitted, and declared to be entitled to, and to possess, all the rights and privileges that belong to any State in the Union. But you say that the act is well authenticated,-but I assert upon the that are proposed to be enacted. authority of men, whose age and experience, admit that the question is not cognizable by the powers. No one doubts there ixists such

decided against you. should yield cheerful and prompt obedience, right to all, against the power of a majority. and of you, who so gallantly defended your as a true-hearted Americans yield to the will of a majority of your countrymen.

south of 36° 30', and to consent to such amend-2nd. The non-slaveholding States have not the the factions.

sent owner of the stock on the route, and it is man verse of three-fourths of the American people, archy must ensue upon its overthrow only, duty ifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid and yet if these things are not done agreeably requires the evil government should be borne to your dictations, you declare it as your decided with. If benefit is certain, duty requires the opinion that the only remedy is to be found in change. If it be doubtful, duty requires sub-

IFIACH OF HELLING

must flow from a dissolution of this heaven-fa- zens, duty requires that neither extreme of opinvored Union. The evils must be apparent to ion be followed, but that a medium be followed, ste them, and whether they are borne out in their all, and upon no State in the Union would they | in which the largest possible number may unite, fall heavier than upon the happy, virtuous and | till circumstances arise that change the division patriotic State of Mississippi. Let us suppose of opinion into unanimity, or nearly so. When secede. Who has it to gain? Will it give duty is found, and it may be followed cheerfully her additional physical or political strength; and confidently. "In multitude of counsellors and if as you say the North has waged a war there is safety," says the wise man. quiet the troubled spirits at home? If she se- at the South. proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabili-

> go up to Heaven-louder than the thunders of in preparing to take those steps. Thus far, the cataract of your native State-declaring that probably, all men at the South can willingly go. descend-

"To the vile dust from which he sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

And such will prove his fate-nay more-the on the altar of a personal and unholy ambition, acknowledged. the welfare and interests of their country. Respectfully.

RICH'D. A. STEWART. To his Excellency J. A. QUITMAN.

two articles in DeBow's Review, for publication, of credit, keep troops or ships of war in time of | in our last number. One on "the South and her remedies," the other from Chancellor Harper's still look fondly to the union of all the States, we all admit that the sovereignty is in the people, for they form or annul whatever political on the former article, but by mistake, the exsystem they may think proper; indeed, it is in tract from Chancellor Harper's was substituted remedy the mistake to-day, by giving the article. which we intended to give last week, in connec-The inhabitants of California, when she ap- tion with the reflections then offered on this sub-

per in our last number. It is an able analysis ing position of the observer. mission into the Union upon an equal fooring of the subject, both in a moral, political, and

From De Bow's Commercial Review. The South and her Remedies.

The object of these limitations is to secu e of admission was unconstitutional and void. the community against the wild acts of a mere Now that I most earnestly desired to see all the multitude, and procure the result, as far as posterritory south of 36° 30' formed into slave States, sible, of deliberate judgment upon the measures

We have ordained, for our still greater secupatriotism, sound judgment and attachment to rity, written Constitutions, that are supposed to southern interests, would not suffer-even if represent the decisions of the matured judgment placed in juxta-position with your own, that the of the whole people in matters competent for lmission of California is clearly a constitutional that authority to decide, and to acknowledge the act. Now sir, to what tribunal is this momen- existence of those rights that are inherent in tous question to be referred for decision? You man, and beyond the authority of all earthly judicial department of the government, and that rights. Liberty of conscience in religious matthe legislative and executive departments have ters is one; freedom of opinion on all matters, whether of secular or religious concern, is an-Seeing then that the constitution knows no other of these rights; and they remain, of right, other department in the government of the Uni- undisturbed, unless they lead the holder to some ted States, it is evident that your only constitu- overt acts injurious to society: then the good ortional and prudent course is to adopt your own der of society is felt to be of more value than is admonition, and "to those high powers repre- the individual right of the offending individual. senting the majority of the people, and consti- For the protection of these individual and colthe proper exponents of their deliberate lective rights, courts of justice are organized; all public authorities, and all good citizens they are meant to secure justice; a universal Government has been said to be of divine

country's honor, I can but believe, that you will right, and so it is; but no particular form of government, whether monarchical or republican, can for itself claim this right as bolong-Your visionary theory, respecting the power ing to itself alone. Society has the right of a State to make void the act of admitting to select its political form of government California, will be repudiated by your own con- and it enacts laws, and administers jusstituents .- They will see that it saps the very tice, by a right inherent in it. Its right to foundation of constitutional liberty, annihilates select a mode of government is under no limitathe great American principles upon which all tion from any source; it may exercise that powquestions must be determined, and places the er, guided alone by the lights of its own reson. minority in the ascendency, giving it the politi- But this right is given to it only that it may cal rule and government over the majority. perform a duty. Its duty is to see that the They will see that it gives to a State a supre- rights of each individual member are protected macy over the constitution and laws of the Uni- and enforced. If society disregards this duty, ted States, incompatible with true liberty and and wantonly force on the individul the obserthe existence of the Union. Nor do you insist | vance of rules, simply because it so wills, or upon terms that will admit of pacific action, for because the majority so will, it violates its duty, you require of the non-slaveholding States to it becomes a tyranny, its right to the exercise compel California to relinquish all the territory of power is gone, and the obedience of the subject becomes a matter of expediency for him ments of the federal constitution, as shall here- alone to decide: and in proportion as the numafter amply secure the rights of the slavehold- ber of men increases, whose rights are disreing States from misconstruction and further ag- garded, or (in question of policy merely) whose gression. Here are three impossibilities requir- wishes and feelings are wontonly disregarded, d. 1st. As Congress is but the agent of the the expediency of resistance increases, and rev-States, it can have no right to require one of olution against the established government may them to relinquish a part of its territory; for the ensue; or in case the majority are for resistance powers not delegated to the United States by to an already established government, the right the constitution, nor prohibited by it, are reserve of the minority to continue the government will ed to the States respectively, or to the people. lead to a struggle, more or less violent, between

power to amend the constitution. It requires When society has once established a form of three-fourths of the several States to ratify any government for its well-being, a certain order amendment, that may be proposed, before it can of things grows up under it, and a shock to the that a large portion of the slaveholding States every part of the edifice; the whole frame of are ntterly opposed to any change in the consti- society is more or less convulsed. The contution, as no such change could remedy the tinued preservation of that government becomes evils of the past, and might prove our ruin in a duty upon all its subjects, till it is found that the future. 3d. I have yet to learn of any overt longer submission would be an evil greater than

mission, with efforts to remove the evil. If I will not stop to argue the consequences that opin:ons of the result is divided among the citi- will be useful in the present agitated state of readers of the Mississippian. political impossibility :- that Mississippi does that exists, we can hope that the path of real

of extermination against slavery in the South, These reflections furnish a rule for the guid- recommended in his dious message to the Leg- stration of their awful discomfiture, it would be

cedes she must take her place among the na- Doubtless the peculiar feelings of the South tions of the earth; must submit to have her have been wantonly outraged-doubtless a setexports taxed before they reach the market for thed spirit of hostility has, in more than one consumption; her expenses must correspond way been evinced by citizens of the North; and with those of other governments. The laboring there are there many men who are willing to pursued b. Gov. Quitman, and the defender of man at the plow, who whispers his silent com- disregard the guaranties of the Constitution in the acts of the Legislature, having for their obplaints as he presses forward to make an honest favor of the Slave-holding States, and proceed ject the separation of the State of Mississippi living against high tariffs and onerous taxes, directly to the enactment of laws, for which no from her sister States. It would be useless for will be crushed under additional burthens of the warrant can be found. They have already de- us to quote from its columns to prove this. same character; his cotton will be taxed; his nied obedience to a portion of the duties enjoin- Every page of it teems with articles in vindicateam, that now freely treads the highway of other ed upon them, and would rejoice at a change of tion of Quitman, and in fierce assult upon those States, will be taxed. The flag of our country the Constitution such as would sanction a di- who defend the measures of Compromise, lately will no longer be hailed by his children as a rect interference in our internal and domestic passed by Congress. The terms, "base sub-passport to every civilized nation. Slavery, as affairs. They have even set up a higher law missionists," "compromisers," &c., dance it now constitutionally exists, and which every for their direction and guidance than the funda- through its columns, in all the various forms of State in the Union is bound to maintain, will mental law of the land-the will of all the people; diction calculated to cast o lium on the Union meet its downfall-amidst the wreck of the and thus wickedly attempt to absolve their con- party of Mississippi, and to advance its own pemodel government of the earth. Intercourse as science from obedience to the law they have culiar doctrines of "Secession," "Committees now carried on between citizens of different sworn to protect and defend. These facts pre- of Safety," "amendments to the Constitution," States will be cut off. Hostility, leading to sent matters for serious consideration, and if &c. Our readers will recollect that the Mississectional wars, will spring up, and to crown all, Southern people could be satisfied that the peo- sippian was the advocate of the election of a military despotism be established upon the ple of the North all felt alike in these respects, Gen. Cass, in 1848; and at that time advocated it would become the South at once to take bold the doctrine that slavery never could enter the In view of these evils thus imperfectly por- steps to secure themselves against the threaten- new territories. We quote from the Mis-issiptrayed, ask your constituents if they are pre- ed aggressions. A knowledge of the existence pian of May, 19th 1848. Speaking of the dispared for secession; and in answer a shout will of these things in the free States, justifies them cussion of slavery, he says:

would not lay down his life, his fortune, his all tice cannot be expected at their hands-that heritage, as Esau-like to barter it for a mess of truction. These aver that the Constitution has cord amongst this band of brethren, and rend upon. Those do not so regard the acts comasunder the bonds of this glorious Union,— plained of, but on the contrary, assert they can mob, and without excitement or commisseration.

realized by any party during the time to which shunned, living, as a thing accursed, may be see in them no violation of the Constitution; tion. that though some parts of the recent legislation of Congress are highly objectionable to their notions of propriety, they were still within the power of Congress to enact, and form parts of have also the people of the District of Columwill survive upon his children's children-a ciliate the honest prejudices of the two great a large number of the Volunteer soldiers. thing. So fully has this sentiment been imdread warning to all those who would sacrifice sections of the country, and as such should be

The former are for immediate secession; for tution are yet sufficient to their defence; quir that acts of oppression have not yet been committed that would justify extreme measures, and

Whichever of these parties may be right, they are both, in the main, beyond doubt, honest in the expression of their opinions; both in place of the South and her remedies. We patriotic; and each deems the course it recommends the one proper to be pursued.

These parties nevertheless exist, and they are each preparing to enlist as many of the people as they can in their favor. Words of patriject. We again call attention to this article, as otism, glowing imaginations, and high-wrought worthy the candid attention of all Southern men. declamation, will not be wanting to either, and or a Committee of Safety. No. They pre- We regret that we did not call the attention of each will have some foundation for its asserour readers to the extract from Chancellor Har- though the scene itself changes with the chang-

The existence of these parties not only show a want of unanimity among our people, but that very division of sentiment indicates the course that will eventually be pursued by the people themselves. Entire unanimity of belief, where room has been left for inquiry, argues, and in general may be said to establish, the truth of that belief. For no institution ever yet generally existed among mankind, that did not have some portion of truth at its foundation; and in proportion to the degree of unanimity an opinion receives, so is the probability of its correctness, where means of investigation have been afforded. Where conflicts of opinion have occurred, the result has been, events have finally settled in a course between the two, and it will incline to the one side or the other, according to the relative numerical strength and force of those supporting the opinions respectively. Like an pject acted upon by two mechanical forces, it pursues a line marked by the two jointly. These remarks are particularly applicable to questions of political concern, where the rule of onduct is prescribed according to the number sions of men are aroused, violent conflicts, great oppressions, and dire calamities often intervene etween the beginning and the end. Success rary; the conflict was necessary to satisfy men favor of the non-intervention principle. that neither could wholly prevail. Calamities were necessary to teach them the folly of resortno to brute force to establish political opinions.

History is said to be philosophy teaching by cample. Cannot men now learn the philosophy from the example, without furnishing anoththe South now avoid the dangers, that would States. certainly ensue, were we to continue divided? Some of these evils have already been mentioned-the evils of oppression and injustice committed upon our own citizens-of proscription for political sentiments-disregard of the duties justice and charity-evils that may be wofulincreased, if acts of violence be committed; tion of neighboring powers in our domestic quarrels. Cannot we of the South take measures to

find what is the path of conduct that the common sense of the whole country would point to, as the one the wants of the case demanded should be pursued? Once found, there is little difficulty or danger in following it. The united, peaceful course of a great people, moving firmexceeding in influence and effect all that could be expected from a tumultuous outbreak of the passions. Its existence would be the certain vidence of the success that must attend it.

## BURBRIDGE & ADAMS, become valid, and you certainly must be aware, fabric of government penetrates, and is fels in COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 23, BANK PLACE, NEW ORLEANS.

November 29, 1850. 2-1y. TRISH POTATOES -60 sacks Galena, received

From the Lexington Advertiser. Consistency vs. the Mississippian.

In looking to the course of those who are enthe popular mind, to enquire what motives actuprevious history, and in their recorded opinions in the course they now pursue.

The Disunion organ at Jackson, is foremost in its efforts to bind the State to the car of Gov. Quitman, and to induce the people to abandon the ægis of the Constitution and the Union, and follow after the ignis fatuus of secession, as is it likely that secession will restore peace, or ance of the people in the present state of things islature. Let us see whether the course now pursued by that paper, accords with the opinions of those who conducted it in 1848, and with the former opinions of its present editors. Our readers are aware that the Mississippian is the acknowledged advocate of the course recently

"These abstract discussions on the subject of slevery, are ridiculous in the extreme. In have yet to hear his name. Can our cotemporathe cataract of your native State—declaring that and obtained by the cataract of your native State—declaring that are vision begins. Many hope, and out of Congress, they are conducted by bad and out of Congress, they are conducted by bad and out of Congress, they are conducted by bad men who engage in no other debate than one de
We go still further. We think is no of the blood of our fathers-men, who know no truly be averred of comparatively a small por-North, no South, and I trust in G d, there lives not on American soil one unworthy son, who assert, that the whole body is infected, and justice. Our property is guarantied to us by the odd with the political press, we may claim series and of them, on the part of the south, in God's name. Our property is guarantied to us by the constitution; when our rights are invaded- what of an intimate acquaintance with the parfor its preservation. But if such there be-if they will proceed from their present course to a when our negroes are stolen, let us punish the ties which have existed for a score of years past. there be one who is so forgetful of his high still worse, and cease only with our entire desthieves as we would a horse thief or any other And we do not he sitate to express the belief sort of a rogue. This is all we have to say to that there is more of unity of purpose, and of pottage-one who would scatter the seeds of dis- already been broken, and our rights trampled the Abolitionists. If we catch you steading our cordial harmony now existing in the Constituslaves we will hang you-legally, and not by a tional Union party of Georgia, than has been

> each, at this time contains several thousand free they have but two objects to maintain, the Oontraders, teamsters, and other attaches of the army, pressed on this party, by the recent and immiacquire; these, too, will be generally poor men that never in Georgia has mere partizan politics throwing off all connection with those they who must labor for a living. Is there a ration- been so utterly at a discount; never before have deem their oppressors, take their rights in al man, who considering these facte independent the ties of mere political partizan association their own hands, and defend, if need be, of natural barriers which we might emunerate - been more completely lost sight of. their new position, at the point of the sword. is there, we ask a rational man, who could ask And as a perfect proof of this, probably no evel of that of the sooty African?

admit our abstract rights, and we will be satis- opponents express quite as ready and cordial a fied!" And in this they exhibit neither wis- desire to su port for the same office, those to be agitators and factionists."

In 1848, the Mississippian asked who would nia has excluded slavery from her constitution. fluence has been hitherto on the side of agitaunder the principle of non-intervention, advoca- tion, and the measures of the Nashville Conted by its favorite Gen. Cass, and by itself at | vention and other schemes, which this party bethat time.

duct that sheet. During the year 1849, a little Union, and to secure the influence of the Govsper was published in this place, called the ernment of Georgia, in this behalf, Equal Rights," edited by one of the present With such objects can it surprise any one, ditors of the Mississippian. Then it was considered as representing the true sentiments and pose, should characterize the Constitutional pinions of the Democracy of this county, and Union party of Georgia? It would only be and a character for respectability, coequal at surprizing if such were not the case. That it east with village papers of the same stamp. is so, obviously and decidedly so, we fancy is We have dug out from the recesses of an old the true source of the late wonderful discovercloset, a mutilated file of this precious journal, ics of our opponents in relation to our discorand copy from it dated on the 18th day of July, dancy and disruption. We again recommend 1849 :--

. . . . . Against the doctrines of the; will have some tangible evidence before these parties at the North, we shall war with them, and then we think they will not be put to of voices, and they find examples in the histo- all the zeal and ability, we possess. We are in the trouble of drafting on imagination for facts, ries of all revolutions. The result is, in fact, a favor of settling this vexed question of slavery, or on their own wishes, for realities. compromise of opinions; though when the pas. so if possible, to save our glorious Union, without dishonor, either, in the North or South. "1st, Then we are in favor of leaving it to the people, directly interested, to say whether they may apparently cheer each side: it is but tem- want slaves or not, or in other words, we are in

vention principle, then we are in favor of the ceived everywhere with demonstrations of joy. Missouri Compromise line."

plans, then we are in favor of the "Clay- ucularly satisfactory for several reasons. In ton Compromise bill" by leaving it to the Congress he was among the very first to diser example from their own history? Cannot we of decision of the Supreme Court of the United cover and denounce the infamous designs

> either of the plans suggested. Either of these midst of every kind of a ack and misrepresenmodes, for the settlement of the question, is lib- tation, he braved the influences of what threateral on the part of the South."

have been put forth by the rampant junior of the and next of the Constitution as the vital bond eading to civil war at home, and the interven- Mississippian? Who could believe he was of the Union. He openly branded Wilmot upthen so anxious to preserve the glorious Union, on the floor of the House as the enemy of the he is now so desirous to destroy ! Oh, consis- Democratic party, and showed, from the record. tency, thy name is not Haynes. It seems too, that in 1848, the junior was par- dential campaign. On all great questions he is

question on the non-intervention principle. He and will go into the national councils as one of then stood prepared to give all honor to those the firmest and truest friends of the National patriots who should aid in so great and desirable a result, and in the feelings of his heart, exwould carry with a it degree of moral force, far or either to North or South say we!" Hear SALT.-75 sacks coarse, and 50 sacks fine Salt, exceeding in influence and effect all that could be said to to the attainment of a great national object, claims, "God save the Union, without dishon-

"We trust this agitating question, will be settled by the next Congress, and if so to the satisfaction of all parties. The party or men. who may be instrumental in the settlement of this question, will deserve the thanks of every true hearted American. God save the Union, without dishonor, either to the North or South, say we."

We would now ask our readers what reason does there exist that we should dissolve the Union now, that did not exist in 1849? Shall we do so because California has determined to exand for sale by R. P. WINSLOW. jan. 10, '51. clude slavery from her constitution? The jun-

proper persons to settle the question. Throughout his whole platform, divided into three distinct heads, there is not a word about resistance. So mild is he that he is willing to leave the whole subject to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We now call on the Union men of Holmes county, to mark these things well, and to beware of trusting to the opinions of those who are ever ready to shape their opinions to suit

their party interest. We shall in our next number endeavor to show that the "Clayton Compromise," so warmly advocated by the junior editor of the Mississippian, is not so advantageous to the South as the series of measures passed by the Congress of the United States, in 1850, and not half so well calculated to scule the question of slavery to the satisfaction of all parties, or to aid the junior editor in saving his glorious Union.

We shall have occasion hereafter to draw from our "old documents," other political axdeavoring to direct and control public opinion, it loss, which will be no doubt, interesting to the

From the Milledgevelle Recorder

LET THOSE LAUGH THAT WIN. There is a maifestation of great apparent gusto, among our resistance cotemporari s, at what they are pleased to proclaim the break down of

the Constitution I Union party. If the indulgence of such vain imaginations can afford our unfeelingly uncharitable in us to begrudge them this meagre consolation in this their day of tribulation and disappointment. They are heartily welcome then to all the comfort they can derive from their fancy, real or pretended, that the great party of Georgia, of the South and of the Union, is all broken to pieces and not a remnant left of it.

But is it real benevolence to allow the fiction to go further? Fiction may be so aften and so long reiterated, that it may not only delude very many of the ignorant and unwary, but even the party themselves who may have originated it. Is it really charitable to allow our respected cotemporaries to repeat this silly fable, possibly to their own increased mortification and confusion, upon the very first exhibition of the Union and strength of this great party of the country !-We think not. We would advise our Resistance friends therefore to wait only for a few short months, say till the first Monday in June next, when this defunct party will nominate its candidate for Governor, and then probably they will be better prepared to inform their readers whether the Constitutional Union party of Georgia is really defunct or not. For ourselves we honestly declare if there has been a single man, recognized as attached to the Constitutional Union party of Georgia, who has aban loned it, we

We go still further. We think it no boast-"New Maxico, California and Oregon, are now felt to be of a higher order than that which ususettled by free men; California and Oregon, ally rallies party associations. They feel that white persons; they labor for a livelihood. At stitution and the Union; and they feel that in will be left within the territory which we may nent dangers which have threatened them both,

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.-We had marked The latter think the forms of the Consti- or expect these free white pioneers of newly acterritory, to degrade their labor to the feeling every where manifested by this party in reference to the nomination for Governor, and "We believe that the bounds of slavery in these for members of Congress. For ourselves, and United States are meted, and we are just as we know in this we speak for the great body of well satisfied that negro slavery will never cross the party, we can name those by the dozen, to the Rio Grande, as we are that it will never go be- whom we were lately in opposition, either of yond the domain of Texas towards the Pacific. whom we will most cordially and with all our Oh!" say our would-be Southern Hotspurs, heart support, for the high offices indicated who are eternally agitating this subject, "just while on the other hand we have heard our old dom nor patriotism. They prove themselves to whom they were not long ago politically opposed.

The great object of the party is to reverse the expect the free white men of the newly acquir- present state of affairs. The influence of the ed territory to degrade themselves to the level of State Government has been for years on the he sooty African. Now it desires to legislate Resistance side. The great object is that it Mississippi out of the Union, because Califor- shall hereafter be in favor of the Union. Its inlieve to be inimical to the preservation of the Fortunate would it be for the character of the Union. The great object of the Constitutional Mississippian, and those who at present put party in the Governor's election is to secure not emselves forward as the peculiar guardians of a representative of this or that set of obsolete uthern Rights, if there were no other "old and defunct party politics, but one who will be to which we could refer, to trace | true to the cardinal principles of the new party ne political foot-prints of those who now con-

to these discoverers, to wait a few months, when

Of the election of the Hon. Richard Brodhead to be United States Senator, the Pennsylvanian thus speaks: "The election of the Hon, Richard Brodhead,

of Northampton county, as the Democratic can-"2nd. If it cannot be settled by the non-inter- didate for United States Senator, has been re-Although many entertained preferences in other "3rd. If it cannot be settled by either of these quarters, the election of Mr. Brodhead was parof the Free Soil party under the lead of "Webelieve the South is willing to settle it, by Wilmot, and other disorganizers, and in the ened to be adverse public sentiment, and qu-Now who would believe that only eighteen besitatingly exposed the scheme which looked months ago, such doctrine as the above could to the overthrow, first of the Democratic party. his false and vaciliating course in the last Presiticularly anxious that Congress should settle the the representative, peculiarily, of Pennsylvania, Constitution.

December 6, 1850.

TRON,-Swede's assorted, for sale by R. P. WINSLOW. jan. 10, 1850.

TOUTTER .-- 30 kegs of Goshea "Extra" Bull 1850 R. P. WINSLOW Jan. 10, 1850.

CHEESE .- 50 boxes Western Reserve just re Jan. 10, 1851. R. P. WINSLOW.

FLOUR, -- 400 barrels; 50 half do. consisting of Ohio and fancy St. Louis brands, for sale b R. P. WINSLOW. Jan. 10, 1850.